

**COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND UNION ACTIONS AUTUMN
2022 (updated 31/10/2022)**

Country	Union	Strikes and actions	CB demands and results	Demands for crisis measures
Austria	PRO-GE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration 17 September • Warning strikes are being prepared throughout the metal industry. • A nation-wide conference of company representatives with 2,000 participants will be convened on 2 November. • Youth organisations will rally for €1,000 a month in the first year of apprenticeship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum wage of €2,000 • Demand for the metal sector collective bargaining round: 10.6% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price cap on energy • Taxation of windfall profits
Belgium	All three confederations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration 21 September • General strike 9 November 		
Bulgaria	CITUB - several affiliates in manufacturing industries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions and demands to transpose the Directive on Adequate Minimum Wages, the Directive on Pay Transparency and the Directive on Due Diligence to the best of workers in Bulgaria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for 2023: 15% wage rise to keep up with inflation and productivity developments. • (by 12.5% on average per year), primarily increasing the minimum wage (by 18.5% on average). This will provide us with: • By 2023, the minimum wage should be no less than 50% of the average wage for the half of the previous year and by 2026 no less than 50% of the average for the current year. • At least half of employed workers should receive a "living wage" by 2025-2026. • The minimum wage should exceed 80% of the "living wage" by 2026. 	

Czechia	ČMKOS/OS KOVO	The confederation, KOVO, called a mass demonstration on 5 September and staged another one on 8 October.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand: Increased minimum wage • Further decline in real wages and salaries must be stopped in 2023 and that the decline in real wages and salaries be compensated for in 2022 as quickly as possible. • Fundamental Government support for collective bargaining 2023 in order to maintain the purchasing power of wages and salaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter sent on 7 September to Prime Minister requesting speedy completion of short-term work and SURE programme to support and maintain employment. Demand for early retirement for strenuous workers in a meeting with the labour ministry 14 September. • Government must act and solve the real problems of people and companies before the Czech economy falls into a deep recession. • Immediate introduction of strict price regulation and price control for all basic necessities of life – food, heat and hot water, rent and fuel and other fuels. • Government must take immediate action to address the living cost crisis. It is necessary that the Government immediately increase not only the minimum wage, but also social benefits, including care allowance and parental allowance. • Government must stop the disintegration of public finances and ensure sufficient budget revenues needed to help businesses and citizens by increasing solidarity in the tax system. • Government needs to prepare and implement as quickly as possible a national anti-crisis plan with the participation of social partners. • Nationalisation of the state's critical infrastructure in the field of energy or water management.
Denmark			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective bargaining demands in preparation. 	
Finland	Industrial		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiating now in two sectors. Wage demands are not public. The first encounter in the tech industry ended without result as there is a very long distance between the parties. They will continue in 2023 after the expiry of the collective agreement in the sector. 	

France	CGT including its energy union.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CGT's energy and gas union went on strike 13 September. At confederal level a demonstration took place on 29 September with CGT, Solidaires, FSU, UNEF and high school organisations involved. CGT also calls an interprofessional strike. • CFE-CGC metallurgy has sent a letter to the employers in nuclear energy regarding uncertain employment in the sector. • The energy workers' unions of four confederations ask the government in a letter to address the root of the problems, namely the liberalisation of the energy market. They went on strike one day on 6 October. • FNME-CGT called on their local unions to broaden the strike in all energy companies. Beyond the deployment campaign, and in response to the government's provocation to requisition refinery workers, they demanded respect for the fundamental and constitutional right to strike. They went on strike on 18 October with broad participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand a radical break with the policy maintained for more than 10 years on general increases (SNB). CGT refuses one-off bonuses which do not address the problem of purchasing power in the long-term. Another one-day strike to be staged on 6 October in this sector after "pathetic" offer from employers. • In response to the government's provocation to requisition refinery workers, CGT demands respect for the fundamental and constitutional right to strike and to make demands in the interests of workers. 	
Germany	IG Metall		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand in metal and electrical: 8% pay rise 	
Germany	IGBCE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral bargaining starts in October. IGBCE will try to integrate a new tax-free inflation premium of €3,000 into their collective agreements. • In the chemical industry, the parties have already agreed to a 6.5% wage rise in two steps. The agreement is valid for 20 months. The bonus comes on top of that and will be split into two payments of €1,500 each. 	

Italy	FIOM-CGIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations held 7 September and 8 October. • Commemoration of fascist attack against CGIL building 9 October. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflation is 8.4%. The food basket has gone up by 9.7% in one year. Increases in national metal agreement do not solve the unsustainable situation. • Unions struggle to achieve a sufficient pay rise, including bonuses, that keeps up with inflation. They demand higher wages by redistributing record profits made by companies. 	<p>Union demands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax extra profits in the energy sector • Reduce the 'tax wedge' in favour of workers only • Extend social safety nets to precarious workers and unstable labor relations and stop layoffs • Adjust the ceiling of the wage compensation fund • Increase wages by redistributing the record profits made by companies • Extend social safety nets to precarious and unstable employment and stop redundancies
Lithuania	Industry Trade Union Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign for higher wages to cover basic needs. • Demonstration on 7 October. 		
Luxembourg			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A political decision to suspend the automatic indexation of wages has been reversed after strong criticism from the unions. 	

Netherlands			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wage demand is price compensation plus €100 for all workers. So far, FNV has succeeded in 10% of the collective agreements, and in some industry agreements as well. 11% pay rise agreed in the metal sector in two steps over 18 months. Furthermore, 10% increase in minimum wage in 2023 compared to 2022. New level 1,932 euro, second highest in EU. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2022, FNV has a broad plan to tackle the income crisis including decreasing tax on labour, increasing tax on capital, fair pay for all, no youth wages when you are 18 or older, increasing social benefits, and the government must do much more to compensate energy prices for all.
Norway		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 9-day strike has taken place in the electro-chemical sector. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.7% wage increase agreed in the spring of 2022 and this is far from enough. Next national round in 2023. Big differences in outcomes at company level this autumn.
Poland		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a national manifestation on 17 November focused on energy prices, wage increases and early retirement. 		
Portugal	Fiequimetal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confederation CGTP called for a month of "Mobilisation and Struggle", from 15 September to 15 October, under the slogan "Wage and pension increase - national emergency! There will be meetings, demonstrations and strikes. They staged demonstrations in Lisbon and Oporto on 15 October, to demand an immediate response to the workers' demands. National demonstration also took place on 9 October. 	<p>Agreement between Government and Social Partners on income, wages and competitiveness signed on 23 October by the prime minister, the four employers' confederations and UGT.</p> <p>The key element is a 5.1% increase in wages next year and 4.8% the following year, an increase in the national minimum wage from the current 705 euros to 760 euros in 2023.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for an extraordinary increase of all pensions that restores purchasing power. Increase of social support benefits, repeal of the onerous rules of labour law. Ceilings on prices of essential goods and services. Special tax on the windfall profits of big companies.

Slovakia	OZ KOVO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protests discussed at confederal level due to the government's inaction regarding energy prices and layoffs by production plants. Rising poverty causes social unrest and the situation is explosive. • Collective agreements signed in electrotechnical and metallurgy with good pay rise, particularly in the former. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum wage will be 700 euro from 1 January 2023 (increase 8.36%). Inflation currently stands at 14%. Union recommends demands of 20% pay rise at sectoral and company level.
Sweden			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage demands to be adopted before New Year. 	
Spain	CCOO, UGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 22 October, 15,000 workers across sectors mobilised in Madrid for higher wages and pensions in line with consumer prices. • UGT and CCOO are calling for another big demonstration on 3 November in Madrid under the slogan: "Wages or Conflict", in parallel to numerous strikes in companies and sectors to recover the purchasing power of wages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCOO demands a minimum wage of 1,100 euro in 2023, up from 1,000 in 2022. 	